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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY.

All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inserted for 3*s.* the first Week and 2*s.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.—— PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Expedition.

Colonel ISAAC BARRE'S SPEECH, *when the motion was made in the* HOUSE *of* COMMONS *for sending alderman* OLIVER *to the Tower.*

MR. SPEAKER,

SINCE I had the *honour*, or rather *dishonour*, of sitting in this house, I have been witness to many strange, many shameful transactions; but, since I could call myself a member of the British senate, never were my ears shocked with such an abominable proposal as that which now disgraces this assembly. A representative of the first city in the empire, or perhaps in the world, is to be treated as a state criminal, for supporting the general rights of the nation, and the peculiar privileges of his fellow citizens. It has been clearly shewn that you have acted contrary to magna charta, and that the arraigned magistrates have adhered to the law of the land; nor is this all: You have been convicted of invading the peculiar franchises of the city, and of trampling on numerous statutes made in its favour, while the objects of your impotent malice have only acted according to the dictates of conscience and the religion of their oath. You will punish them because they would not, for the purposes of your tyranny, betray their trust, and be guilty of perjury. What can be your intention in such an attack upon all honour and virtue? Do you mean to bring all men to a level with yourselves, and to extirpate all honesty and independence? Perhaps you imagine that a vote will settle the whole controversy. Alas! you are not aware that the manner in which your vote is procured remains a secret to no man. Listen; for if you are not totally callous, if your consciences are not seared, I will speak daggers to your souls. Whence did this motion take its rise? Where was the scheme concerted? Did it originate in this house? Is it the legitimate offspring of this assembly? No; it is the abortion of five wretched clerks, who, though a disgrace to this house, have the management, I beg pardon, the mismanagement, of all national affairs. These pitiful drudges brought the treasury into the scheme; the treasury influenced the junto of Carlton house; Carlton house set all the administration in motion; and the administration gave life and vigour to the machines that compose the majority. Thus are you played off, like puppets, for the entertainment of the magicians that act behind the curtain. Do you not blush at such infamy? Do not your cheeks burn with conscious shame at being mere walking plants, perfect oxen in a stall, fed by the hand of your master, and forced to draw in his yoke? By Heaven! I had rather *not be* than drag such a heavy, such a galling, such a detestable chain. There are, indeed, those of whose command I should be proud, because their service is perfect freedom. The instructions of your constituents you should be always ready to obey; but you have inverted the maxim of the gospel, and made the servant greater than his master; you, who are only deputies or factors, have usurped a power not only superior to that of your creators, but destructive of the very rights by which they exist as freemen. In the gulph of your privileges you have swallowed up the birthright of the people, who are ultimately paramount to all the three branches of the legislature. Had you been as tenacious of your duty as of your interest, you would have first provided for the safety of the people's rights, and then entered into the discussion of your own privileges. It is the privilege of the people to be tried by the law of the land, and to see the course of justice free and uninterrupted. Both you have flagrantly violated, and opened a door for anarchy and confusion. But where is the wonder that you act in this arbitrary manner, when you would not allow mention to be made of the traiterous member who declared, in the face of day, that he hoped to see his majesty as absolute and despotic as the king of Prussia, and that he had bought his constituents, and made of their instructions an use not fit to be named. Had you been true representatives, you would have immediately dropped every other subject, and blushed to determine any national affair till you had removed from among you such an accursed thing, such an abomination to all honour and honesty. But you love to protect such culprits, because of such is your kingdom composed. How then can you imagine that the people will tamely acquiesce in injuries received from men of your stamp? How can you imagine that Britons will endure an act of tyranny as alarming as any practised by the despotism of France? Louis, the *well beloved*, erases the acts of his parliaments, and our *beloved* house of commons erases the legal proceeding of our courts of record. Why the violence of Charles the first, when he entered this house in person, and seized the five members, was not a matter of such pernicious example. You have struck at the very root of all law and justice, and endeavoured at one blow to annihilate all our liberties.

The consequence is natural. After having assumed an arbitrary dominion over truth and justice, you issue orders, warrants, and send prisoners to your bastile all those who have the virtue and courage to defend the expiring freedom of their country. But it is in vain that you hope by fear and terror to extinguish every spark of the antient fire of this isle. The more sacrifices the more martyrs you make, the more numerous the sons of liberty will become; they will multiply like the Hydra's head, and hurl vengeance on your devoted heads. Let others act as they will, while I have a tongue or an arm they shall be free; and that I may not be a witness of this monstrous proceeding, I will leave the house; nor do I doubt but every independent, every honest man, every friend to England, will follow me.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

YOUR publication of [illegible]artmouth's circular letter to the several g[illegible]rs on the continen of America, excites an alarm amongst the friends of liberty, for in that letter the battery is unmasked, the design openly avowed. Permit me, sir, the favour of a place, to consider the words, the meaning, the design, and the consequence of lord Dartmouth's letter.

His lordship begins thus: "Certain persons stiling themselves delegates of his majesty's colonies, having presumed." Observe, gentle reader, the official term formerly used in general warrants, "certain" is a word of great uncertainty when not applied to individuals, and, as it is not descriptive of individuals, lord Dartmouth will find that these "certain persons, stiling themselves delegates," are not to be intimidated by his uncertain nonsense.

But what mighty crime have these uncertain persons presumed to commit? Why, they have not asked his majesty's permission to assemble at Philadelphia in order to consult about their own affairs! This is the crime of omission laid to their charge, that of commission consists in their having thought fit, amongst other unwarrantable things (no other unwarrantable acts are mentioned) to resolve "to meet again on the tenth of May." Pray, Mr. Printer, what power is there lodged in any branch of our legislature which can controul and hinder a body of men from assembling in order to consider of the most effectual methods for alleviating their own distresses? If neither of the branches of the legislature are vested with such a power, the congress in September was not assembled unlawfully, and, if it was not unlawfully assembled, by what authority, besides that of impudence, shall any of the king's ministers prevent a meeting not forbidden by the laws of the land? Lord Dartmouth may be an excellent divine, but he is a miserable politician; Mr. Whitefield may have qualified him for a field preacher, but as for his politics, they are of the Butean cast, and therefore detestable.

The secretary goes on and says, "unless redress for certain *pretended* grievances be obtained, the delegates are to meet on the tenth of May." This would be the stile of every secretary to every arbitrary tyrant in Europe. Pretended grievances! What, are we fallen so low as to be told we cannot feel, or if we can, that we are not competent judges of the oppression? This is what all tyrants aim at; this hath been accomplished in the several monarchies of the world; and this doctrine is intended to be inculcated in England and America. The meaning of the words in lord Dartmouth's letter are, that though the Americans *feel*, yet shall they not dare to *complain*, or endeavour by legal measures to obtain allevation or redress; this is adding cruelties and insult to injuries intolerable. When a man is by oppression wilfully tormented, to encrease his pain because his sensations are exquisite, and his complaints loud, would characterise a being worse even than what our imaginations can form in idea; yet this character the pious, the preaching, the saint-like lord Dartmouth assumes throughout his whole letter! Is it necessary in becoming a minister to cease to feel as a man? And must every tender sensation be obliterated because a man holds an office, the exercise of the functions of which are supposed to be directed to public utility?

Let us next observe the stile of lord Dartmouth's letter.

"I am commanded by the king to signify to you his pleasure, that you do your utmost to prevent any such appointment of deputies within the colony under government."

We have had too much reason to perceive, that public utility has given little pleasure, and therefore all meetings, to promote that, must occasion great displeasure. The governors, however, though willing to execute the orders, will find themselves incapable to effect what is commanded so imperatively, by this minister of christian meekness. In a meeting held for the preservation of civil liberty, nothing can be unwarrantable, unless the defeat of despotism, in which all good men, who understand the dispute, and are well-wishers to their species, must wish the Americans success. Those who can dream of an English parliament having a right to take the money out of the pockets of the Americans, are but ill instructed in the principles of our constitution, which forbid that any man should be taxed by an assembly wherein he is not represented. A ministerial champion has inculcated the reverse of the doctrine, but, when it is known that he is retained for the purpose, little regard will be paid to any argument such a writer advances. Sir William Meredith, and his wand, doctor Johnson, and his pension, are alike beneath the notice of independent men.

We are next to consider the design of lord Dartmouth's letter, which is to destroy the constitution in America, and to institute a mode of arbitrary government like that in Canada of a governor and council. When that is accomplished [illegible] people will be under the immediate subjection o[illegible] and thus the vast extention of kingly power m[illegible]rate every remaining vestige or trace of liberty. An establishment of this kind once effected, will produce more evils than can be at present foreseen, though the consequences of those evils may be deduced from comparison and analogy. Such of the Americans as are at present strenuous assertors of liberty, may, from a corruption of manners, or out of resentment of our ill treatment in suffering them to be enslaved, they may join the conspirators against the constitution, and thus destroy what has been the envy and the admiration of the European world.

The secretary for America we have been taught to look on as a zealous, pious, and devout disciple of Christ; yet we see this man of holiness, not having the fear of God before his eyes, joining with his coadjutors in an attempt to enslave our fellow subjects in America! Who that regarded the welfare of human kind would aid in an attempt to set up the power of any part of the legislature over the constitution? But to talk of good government, civil justice, or liberty, whilst *tories* are at the helm, would be like talking of righteousness in the dominions of Satan.

IGNOTUS.

LONDON, *June* 18.

The following REMARKS *were printed in the* LEDGER *of June* 12, *immediately after the Gazette writer's account of the* BATTLE *of* LEXINGTON.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEN the news of a massacre first arrived, the pensioned writer of the Gazette intreated the public "to suspend their judgment, as government had received no tidings of the matter." It was added "that there was every reason to expect dispatches from general Gage by a vessel called the Sukey."

The public have suspended their judgment; they have waited the arrival of the Sukey, and the humane part of mankind have wished that the fatal tale related by captain Darby might prove altogether fictitious. To the great grief of every thinking man, this is not the case; we are now in possession of both the accounts; the Americans have given their narrative of the massacre; the favourites official servants have given a Scotch account of the skirmish. In what one material fact doth the two relations, when con-

trafted with each other, diſagree? The Americans ſaid "that a detachment of the king's troops advanced towards Concord; that they attempted to ſecure two bridges on different roads beyond Contord; that when they reached Lexington, they found a body of provincials exerciſing on a green; that on diſcovering the provincial militia thus employed, the king's troops called out to them to diſperſe, damned them for a parcel of rebels, and killed one or two, as the moſt effectual method of intimidating the reſt." This the writer of the Scotch account in the Gazette ſtiles "marching up to the rebels, to require the reaſon of being ſo aſſembled." Both relations, however, agree in this, that a queſtion was aſked, the penſioned varniſher only ſaying that it was aſked in a civil, the Americans in an uncivil way, attended with the loſs of blood.

Thus far then the facts, in every material circumſtance, preciſely agree; and, as yet, we have every reaſon to believe that the Salem Gazette is to the full as authentic as our government paper, which, as a literary compoſition, is a diſgrace to the kingdom.

The Salem Gazette aſſured us that the king's troops were compelled to return from Concord; that a handful of militia put them to rout, killed and wounded ſeveral as they fled. Is this contradicted in the Engliſh Gazette? Quite the contrary; it is confirmed. The Scotch account of the ſkirmiſh acknowledges, that, "on the *haſty* return of the troops from Concord, they were very much annoyed, and ſeveral of the men killed and wounded." The Scotch account alſo adds, that "the provincials kept up a ſcattering fire during the whole of the march of the king's troops, of fifteen miles, by which means ſeveral of them were killed and wounded." If the American militia "kept up a ſcattering fire on the king's troops, of fifteen miles," the provincials muſt have purſued, and the regulars muſt have fled, which confirms the account given in the Salem Gazette, wherein it is aſſerted that the regulars "were forced to retreat." Whether they marched like mutes at a funeral, or whether they fled like the relations and friends of the preſent miniſtry, who were amongſt the rebel army at the battle of Culloden, is left entirely to the conjecture of the readers, though it ſhould ſeem that a ſcattering fire, poured in upon a retreating enemy for fifteen miles together, would naturally, like goads applied to the ſides of oxen, make them march off as faſt as they could.

The Scotch account in our Engliſh Gazette relates dreadful things reſpecting "the cruelty and barbarity of the rebels, who ſcalped and cut off the ears of ſome of the wounded men." If the public have an averſion to being impoſed upon, they need only refer to the affidavits of the lieutenant and the reſt of the king's forces, who were wounded and taken priſoners. In thoſe affidavits, the parties freely, and of their own accord, make oath, that "although the king's troops began the bloody buſineſs, and thus provoked the provincials to a rage that might have juſtified mercileſs revenge, yet the provincials behaved with unparalleled moderation, and had exerciſed every virtuous office humanity could ſuggeſt to ſuch of the king's troops as had fallen into their hands." Whether therefore is the greater credit to be paid, to the oaths of the parties who experienced this tenderneſs, or to the naked aſſertion of a penſioned varniſher, who trumps up a Scotch account of the matter, manifeſtly to ſerve the purpoſes of miniſtry, by gloſſing over murders, for the perpetration of which their heads ſhould inſtantly be ſtruck off.

The ſcald miſerable Gazette writer concludes his narrative by informing the public, that general Gage ſays "that too much praiſe cannot be given to lord Percy for his remarkable activity during the whole day"

The public will think this a very ſingular kind of compliment! The preceding part of the narrative had told a ſtory about the troops marching, or in plainer Engliſh retreating from Lexington. They did not halt, but continued their retreat for fifteen miles. What then are we to underſtand by the "remarkable activity of lord Percy?" His perſonal bravery is too well known to leave room for ſuſpicion that he ever would ſhew "remarkable activity" in retreating, yet the Scotch account in the Gazette leaves the compliment ſo ambiguous, that an invidious reader might ſuppoſe lord Percy made it, like the ſwift footed Achilles, with—a light pair of heels. It is not ſurpriſing that general Gage ſhould wiſh to pay his court at Northumberland houſe; but when he pays another compliment, as he cannot write himſelf, he ſhould entruſt a better hand than the penſioned compiler of the Gazette.

To reaſon on the facts, which are now indiſputable, is a taſk which will better ſuit ſome future opportunity. The public have but to ponder on the melancholy truths thus atteſted by government. The ſword of civil war is drawn, and if there is truth in Heaven, *the king's troops unſheathed it.* Will the Engliſh nation much longer ſuffer their fellow ſubjects to be ſlaughtered? It is a ſhameful fallacy to talk about the *ſupremacy* of *parliament*; it is the *deſpotiſm* of the *crown* and the *ſlavery* of the people which the miniſtry aim at; for refuſing thoſe attempts, and for that only the Americans have been inhumanly murdered by the king's troops.

Engliſhmen! weigh theſe things with deliberation; make the caſe your own; if the maſſacre of brethren will not open your eyes, they deſerve to be forever ſhut againſt your welfare. Away with the canting piety of a court! Away with the affected candour of tools in office! Miniſtry are ſo candid that they would diſguiſe the truth, and ſo pious—that they would take the ſacrament as Barbarians keep carouſals, and drink of the cup—if it was but filled with the libations of the blood of FREEMEN.

VIRGINIA.

To the honourable the Preſident, and the reſt of the delegates of the people of Virginia, now ſitting in convention, the petition of ſundry merchants, and others, natives of Great Britain, and reſident in this colony,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your petitioners, being chiefly agents, factors, and perſons, who from their youth have been bred up to, and employed in, the buſineſs of commerce, have at no time interfered with the civil inſtitutions of the country, but have always acted in conformity to the laws, under which they have enjoyed the beſt ſecurity for their perſons and property. With this experience of the protection derived from ſalutary laws, as well as from the happy intercourſe they have enjoyed with the inhabitants, many of your petitioners have formed connections of the moſt endearing nature, and have inveſted conſiderable proportions of their property in real eſtates, with a view of continuing their reſidence among a people with whom they have hitherto lived in ſo much harmony. Your petitioners beg leave to repreſent, that their fears are much awakened, from the ill grounded prejudices which they are informed actuate the minds of ſome of the people of this colony againſt your petitioners, as a body who are not natives of the land; a circumſtance which, being accidental, cannot be imputed to them as a fault, and therefore, on that account, they hope to ſtand in the ſame light with other ſubjects who conform to the laws. They are ſenſible the unhappy differences ſubſiſting between the parent ſtate and her colonies have given riſe to diſtinctions to their prejudice, among the natives of the country, and excited jealouſies of them, which otherwiſe had never exiſted. Diſcriminated from the reſt of the ſociety, and placed in a ſuſpicious point of view, they preſume to lay before this honourable houſe the hardſhips of their ſituation, and, in the ſincerity of their hearts, to declare that they hold this people in the higheſt eſtimation as friends and fellow ſubjects, and that in war or peace they will chearfully contribute with them to the exigencies of this their common ſtate; that, in all internal commotions or inſurrections, they pledge their faith, at the riſk of their lives and fortunes, jointly with their fellow ſubjects of this colony, to defend the country; and that, in caſe of an attack from the troops of Great Britain, they will not aid in any manner, or communicate intelligence to them by letter, or otherwiſe.

Permit your petitioners to aſſure this honourable houſe, that they wiſh not an exemption from the hardſhips and burthens to which the people of this country are expoſed, from the civil conteſt ſubſiſting with the parent ſtate, but are willing and ready to participate in all inſtances, except taking up arms, againſt thoſe people among whom they were born, and with whom perhaps they are connected by the neareſt ties of conſanguinity. To this circumſtance they entreat your impartial and favourable attention, and that you would be pleaſed to mark out a line of conduct by which your petitioners, in this dangerous criſis, may move as uſeful members to the community, without being held to the neceſſity of ſhedding the blood of their countrymen; an act at which nature recoils, and which every feeling of humanity forbids. This allowed your petitioners, they again repeat their readineſs to ſtand up with the foremoſt in defence of the country againſt internal inſurrections, and in its ſupport by the moſt liberal and chearful contributions. That the ſupreme director of the univerſe may inſpire you with wiſdom to put a period to this unhappy conteſt, and reſtore this once happy land to peace, ſafety, and union with its parent ſtate, is the ardent wiſh of your dutiful and reſpectful petitioners.

FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 25, 1775.

THE foregoing petition was preſented to the convention, and the following reſolution thereupon unanimouſly agreed to.

Reſolved, that the ſaid petition is reaſonable, and it is recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations, and others the good people of this colony, to treat all ſuch natives of Great Britain reſident here, as do not ſhew themſelves enemies to the common cauſe of America, with lenity and friendſhip; to protect all perſons whatſoever in the juſt enjoyment of their civil rights and liberty; to diſcountenance all national reflections; to preſerve, to the utmoſt of their power, internal peace and good order; and to promote union, harmony, and mutual goodwill, among all ranks of people.

Reſolved, alſo, that the ſaid petition, together with this reſolve, forthwith be publiſhed in the Virginia Gazette.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, Preſident.
JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the convention.

In convention, FRIDAY, *Auguſt* 25, 1775.

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the committees of the ſeveral counties and corporations, to appoint proper perſons of their body, within ſuch diſtrict as to them ſhall ſeem convenient, to take a liſt of the number of perſons therein, of all ages and ſexes, diſtinguiſhing whether they be male or female, white or black; and of the males, whether they be above, or under ſixteen years of age; from which liſt the committee ſhall cauſe a general county or corporation liſt to be made and returned to the preſident of the convention, without delay, who is deſired from them to cauſe a general colony liſt to be formed, and to certify the ſame to the continental congreſs.

ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, preſident.
JOHN TAZEWELL, clerk of the convention.

At a meeting of the COMMITTEE *of* SAFETY *in the town of Richmond, the 26th of Auguſt*, 1775.

ORDERED, that the chairmen of the ſeveral committees in this colony do deliver the public arms, to be by them collected, purſuant to an ordinance of convention, to the captains who ſhall be appointed to command the companies of regular troops to be raiſed from their reſpective diſtricts, taking their receipts for the ſame; and that the ſaid captains take proper meaſures for *their* ſafe conveyance to the place of general rendezvous.

And it is farther ordered, that the ſaid chairmen do reſpectively correſpond with the preſident of this committee, informing him of their progreſs in the minute ſervice, and when they ſhall have compleated each the number of regulars required from their reſpective diſtricts.

JOHN PENDLETON, junior, clerk.

THE COMMITTEE of SAFETY, at a meeting appointed at Hanover town on the 18th of next month, intend to proceed to the choice of all officers within their appointment, particularly a commiſſary of proviſions, or contractors for each of the regiments to be raiſed purſuant to an ordinance of convention, previous to which all perſons inclined to contract, or to be appointed commiſſary, are deſired to ſend their propoſals, in writing, to EDMUND PENDLETON, eſquire, preſident of the committee, enclоſed and ſealed. At the ſame time, the committee will be ready to deliver the commiſſions, and adminiſter the oaths to the field-officers of the regulars, choſen by the convention; and all captains, and ſubalterns, who may be choſen by the diſtrict committees, are alſo to attend, to receive warrants for the money neceſſary in recruiting, and their inſtructions.

By order of the committee,
JOHN PENDLETON, junior, clerk.

NEWBERN, *Auguſt* 4.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, Newbern, *Auguſt* 2, 1775.

THE following letter was wrote by his excellency governor Martin, to the honourable Lewis Henry De Roſſett, eſquire, in anſwer to an information given him of his having been charged with giving encouragement to the ſlaves to revolt from their maſters. As the ſubſtance of this letter is truly alarming, his excellency therein publicly avowing the meaſure of arming the ſlaves againſt their maſters, when every other means to preſerve the king's government ſhould prove ineffectual, the committee have ordered the ſaid letter to be publiſhed, as an alarm to the people of this province, againſt the horrid and barbarous deſigns of the enemies, not only to their internal peace and ſafety, but to their lives, liberties, properties, and every other human bleſſing.

SIR, *Fort Johnſton*, June 24, 1775.

I BEG leave to make you my acknowledgements for your communication of the falſe, malicious, and ſcandalous report, that has been propagated of me in this part of the province, of my having given encouragement to the negroes to revolt againſt their maſters; and as I perſuade myſelf you kindly intended thereby to give me an opportunity to refute ſo infamous a charge, I eagerly embrace this occaſion moſt ſolemnly to aſſure you that I have never conceived a thought of that nature. And I will further add my opinion, that nothing could ever juſtify the deſign falſely imputed to me, of giving encouragement to the negroes, *but the actual and declared rebellion of the king's ſubjects, and the failure of all other means to maintain the king's government.*

Permit me, therefore, ſir, to requeſt the favour of you to take the moſt effectual means to prevent the circulation of this moſt cruel ſlander, and to aſſure every body with whom you ſhall communicate on this ſubject, that ſo far from entertaining ſo horrid a deſign, I ſhall be ever ready and heartily diſpoſed to concur in any meaſures *that may be conſiſtent with prudence*, to keep the negroes in order and ſubjection, and for the maintenance of peace and good order throughout the province. I am, with great reſpect, ſir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

JO. MARTIN.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That his excellency governor Martin, by the whole tenor of his conduct ſince the unhappy difference between Great Britain and her colonies, has manifeſted himſelf an enemy to American liberty, and the rights and bleſſings of a free people; and that by his many wanton exertions of power as governor of this province, his hoſtile and dangerous letters to the miniſtry, and general Gage, replete with falſities, and miſrepreſentations of the true ſtate of the province, he has proved himſelf to hold principles abhorrent to the rights of humanity, and juſtly forfeited all confidence with the people of his government.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That notwithſtanding the very great pains that have been taken by thoſe who call themſelves friends to government, and their favourable explanation of the emphatical words in *Italics* in the body of the above letter, to make them ſpeak a language different from their true import, they contain, in plain Engliſh, and in every conſtruction of language, a juſtification of the deſign of encouraging the ſlaves to revolt, when every other

means ſhould fail, to preſerve the king's government from open and declared rebellion. And that the public avowal of a crime of ſo horrid and truly *black* a complexion, could only originate in a ſoul loſt to every ſenſe of the feelings of humanity, and long hackneyed in the deteſtable and wicked purpoſe of ſubjugating theſe colonies to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery. By order,

R. COGDELL, chairman.

HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 14.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, *dated* Auguſt 4.

"TWO perſons who have lately come from St. John's, being examined under oath before the general, gives accounts that the king's troops are well fortified at St. John's; that there is at that place 470 regulars, and 110 at Chamblee, about 12 miles diſtant, about 20 at Montreal, and one company at Quebec; 40 Indians at St. John's. Colonel Guy Johnſon and colonel Sloſs, with 500 Indians, juſt arrived at Montreal, and juſt going to join the Engliſh rebels againſt us. One of theſe men was at Montreal, and ſaw Johnſton and his Indians. They appear to be two ſenſible men, and give a very direct account. There are two large and ſtrong veſſels nearly finiſhed at St. John's, to carry about 14 or 15 carriage guns each, and they are every day in expectation of being joined by about 4000 regulars, that are to come into the river, and then to come againſt us. The Canadians are determined not to fight againſt us, unleſs forced by a formidable army. Three weeks ago an attempt was made to force the Canadians to take up arms, and they were about to hang ſome in every pariſh, when the Canadians aroſe in a body of near 3000 men, diſarmed the officer that was after recruits, and made him flee, being determined to defend themſelves in the beſt manner they could by a full reſiſtance, rather than be forced to arm againſt the colonies. The common people there cannot bear to have the old French laws take place again amongſt them, as they will be thereby plunged into enormous taxes. We had a few days ago two men, who went down the lake with an Indian boy from Dr. Wheelock's college, intending to land him about 30 miles this ſide of St. John's, who are taken by a ſcout of the enemy, and held priſoners."

WATERTOWN, *Auguſt* 7.

YESTERDAY another company of riflers, and three companies of connecticut forces, paſſed through this town in their way to join the continental army.

Yeſterday afternoon the enemy ſet fire to the Penny-Ferry tavern (Malden ſide) which was entirely conſumed.

NEW YORK, *Auguſt* 14.

CAPTAIN Mathewman, from Coracoa, informs us, that when he left that place there was a Spaniſh pirate on the coaſt, who had taken ſeveral veſſels belonging to the Engliſh; others he ran on ſhore, and ſome he plundered. There was then an embargo on the veſſels in the harbour, and ſeveral privateers fitted out to attack him.

When all the troops ordered to march ſhall be aſſembled at Ticonderoga, it is ſaid they will amount to 7000 men; and their deſtination, it is reported, is for Canada

The merchants of Newhaven have unanimouſly agreed to ſhip no more flax-ſeed from that place during the continuance of the preſent diſturbances.

The following is the beſt account we are able to collect of the late expedition in plundering Fiſher's, Gardner's, Plumb, and Block iſlands, of ſtock and proviſions.

"The deſign of the regulars to plunder theſe iſlands having been communicated to the inhabitants and proprietors by the congreſs of New York, and other intelligences, as early as the 8th inſtant, there was time to have taken off all the ſtock, and ſome was actually taken off; but ſome differences having ariſen between the proprietors and the committees concerning the expence of the buſineſs, before any thing could be determined the ſhips of the enemy appeared in ſight; diſpatches were immediately ſent to alarm and aſſemble the people on the Connecticut and Long Iſland ſhores, who, notwithſtanding the utmoſt haſte they could then make, were too late to prevent the execution of the felonious deſign of the enemy, who, on Friday the 11th, approached Gardner's iſland, with the following veſſels and force, viz. ſeven tranſport ſhips, two brigs, two men of war, one ſnow of ten guns, one armed ſchooner of ſeventeen men and two hundred regulars, as reported by the ſailors landed on the iſland, and aſſiſted by ten villainous tories from South-hold, &c. took off the following ſtock, &c.

By the account of Benjamin Miller, the overſeer, one thouſand ſheep, thirty hogs, thirteen geeſe, three calves, one thouſand pounds of cheeſe. Seven tons of hay were taken off, and much damage done to gardens, fences, fowls, &c. When they went away they left on the table half a guinea and a piſtereen.

Signed, and atteſted, by BENJAMIN MILLER.

The following letter was left by the commanding officer, and gives reaſon to ſuſpect that the expedition as to Gardner's Iſland was pre-concerted with the proprietor or manager. The following is an exact copy, viz.

"SIR,

"As we have got loaded all the veſſels, I cannot come to your houſe according to promiſe. I ſend you an account of what I have got off your iſland: Sheep, eight hundred and twenty three; fat cattle, fifty nine cows, three; calves, three. One of the calves got away. The cheeſe I will take account of. Send me ſome pigs, fowls, and potatoes, and ducks, and ſome bread, and when you come to Boſton I will ſecure your intereſt to you if in my power. I am very ſorry it is not in my power to come to your houſe, but ſo good a wind we cannot ſtay. The hay you muſt ſend an account of by captain Lawrence. Sir, I am your's, ABIJAH WILLANT.

Auguſt 11, 12 *o'clock at night.*"

Beſides the before mentioned ſtock from Gardener's iſland, we are informed that the ſame crew of Free Booters took from Fiſher's iſland, twenty ſix fat cattle, and about one thouſand ſheep; alſo from Plumb iſland fourteen fat cattle. At this laſt iſland they had only one prize wood boat and a tranſport brig. On their arrival and landing on one ſide of the iſland, they were fired upon by about one hundred of colonel Wooſter's provincials, who had landed on the other ſide; but it being repreſented to the commanding officer that the iſland was nearly ſurrounded by a number of the enemies armed veſſels, who would be likely to cut off their retreat, they fired but one volley, which did not appear to have done any execution, and then returned to the main land, when the fourteen cattle were taken off.

After theſe exploits three more tranſports appearing in ſight; on Tueſday morning the Roſe and the Swan ſloops of war ſailed to meet them, in order to make a deſcent upon and plunder Block iſland; the ſucceſs of which attempt we have not heard.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Newhaven *to his friend in this city.*

"I have only a few minutes time to inform you that general Gage has demoliſhed the caſtle. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from a gentleman in Boſton, wherein it was ſaid that general Gage had ſent all his family to Europe, and that the whole army would leave Boſton ſoon; it was ſaid Gage would firſt deſtroy the town. The author of the letter ſays there are 2500 of Gage's men killed and died ſince the battle of Bunker's Hill; they have buried 30 regulars a week for a long time. There are three men of war and eleven tranſports anchored at Fiſher's Iſland. Mr. Hancock ſhewed me a letter from general Waſhington, which confirms the departing of the troops."

PHILADELPHIA, *Auguſt* 19.

BETWEEN the 28th of July and 2d inſtant, the riflemen under the command of captains Smith, Loudon, Noddle, Morgan, Chambers, Miller, Hendricks, Price, and Stinſon, paſſed through New Windſor, in New York government; and on Tueſday the 8th, ſeveral companies of them paſſed through Watertown on their way to the camp.

WILLIAMSBURG.

LAST Sunday morning the honorable PEYTON RANDOLPH, eſquire, left this city to attend the continental congreſs; and on the ſucceeding morning GEORGE WYTHE, eſquire, ſet off for the ſame laudable purpoſe. The LADIES of the above gentlemen accompanied them. The volunteers, as uſual, paid every mark of diſtinction on the occaſion.

JUST publiſhed, and to be ſold by the printer hereof, the CRISIS, lately advertiſed in this paper. Alſo a SERMON, preached by the reverend Mr. BLAND, at the capitol in this city, on the preſent grievances of America.--------Price one piſtereen each.

To be ſold, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of *James Balfour*, deceaſed, on *Tueſday* the 12th of *September* next, on the premiſes,

NINE hundred and forty acres of land, lying in *Brunſwick*, near *Fontaine*'s creek, being the land he purchaſed of *Gray Briggs*. Credit will be given till the 1ſt of *January*, 1775, for one half the purchaſe money, and till *January*, 1778, for the other half, giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to carry intereſt from the date, if not punctually diſcharged. All perſons that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to make them known as ſoon as poſſible.

THOMAS EATON, AUGUSTINE WILLIS, } executors.

AQUIA, STAFFORD county.

I INTEND to remove on the 25th of *September* next from the place where I now live to *Colcheſter*, in *Fauquier* county. I propoſe there to open tavern, in the houſe formerly kept by Mr. *Courts*, known by the name of the *Stonehouſe*. Many additions have been added to this houſe of late, which makes it now very convenient for travellers. All ladies and gentlemen that travel that road, who chuſe to favour me with their cuſtom, may depend on being well entertained. During the time I kept tavern I hope I gave general ſatisfaction to my cuſtomers, and ſhall ſtill expect their cuſtom as before. It is earneſtly requeſted of all thoſe in debt to me that they make payment by the 25th of *September* next. Thoſe who cannot make payment by that time will, I hope, come and ſettle their reſpective accounts, by giving bonds for what may appear to be due. 1 CHARLES TYLER.

NORTHAMPTON, *Auguſt* 11, 1775.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on *Wedneſday* the 14th of *June* laſt, a negro man named *Jonathan*; he is a low black fellow, with a round face and thick lips, his clothes uncertain, as he may have exchanged them. He is artful and cunning, loves card-playing, and is a ſober fellow. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him, ſhall be well rewarded by

ANNE TOMPKINS.

THE Virginian baptiſt aſſociation, held in Cumberland the 15th of Auguſt, 1775, having taken into conſideration a query from ſeveral of their churches, viz. "whether it is juſt in the ſight of God, or reaſonable in the ſight of man, for proteſtant diſſenters to be obliged to pay the clergy of the eſtabliſhed church," concluded in the negative. And though they agreed to leave their ſeveral members peaceably to pay, if they were free ſo to do, or to ſuffer the ſpoiling of their goods, for conſcience ſake, without reſiſtance, yet they unanimouſly look upon it to be a grievance, which they ſhould rejoice to ſee redreſſed. Signed by order.

SAMUEL HARRIS, moderator.
JOHN WALLER, clerk.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from *Richmond* town, the 18th of *July* laſt, a ſorrel gelding 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, with a hanging mane, and ſwitch toil, has a large ſtar on the forehead, a ſmall lump on the back, and a remarkable cut in his near fore hoof, that will never grow out, paces ſlow, trots, and canters; the brand, if any, forgot. Forty ſhillings will be paid on the delivery of the horſe at *Richmond*, and four pounds if ſtolen, on conviction of the thief. JOHN SKELTON.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Surry* a negro man, who confeſſes he is a runaway, and that his name is *Charles*; he is about 21 years of age, has on an oznabrig jacket, crocas breeches, and a country cloth jacket. He ſays he belongs to Mr. *Tankard*, of *Norfolk*, but has likewiſe ſaid he is the property of *Ellyſon Armiſtead*, of *Hanover*. The owner is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

THOMAS WALL, gaoler.

COMMITTED to the gaol of Middleſex, on the 6th inſtant (*Auguſta*) a negro man named WILL, who ſays he belongs to Mr. *George Dabney*, of *King William*. He is cloathed in negro cotton, and has on an oznabrig ſhirt. The owner is deſired to apply for him, and pay charges.

JOHN CRAINE, gaoler.

TAken up, in *Hanover* county, on colonel *Thomas Nelſon*'s plantation, the following ſtrays: A red cow and calf, the cow marked with two crops and two ſlits, two overkeels and two underkeels; appraiſed to 2l. 5s. A brindle and white bull, 3 years old, and not marked; appraiſed to 1l. 5s. A black and white cow and calf, the cow marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and underkeel in the left; appraiſed to 2l. A red ſteer, marked with a ſwallowfork in each ear; appraiſed to 1l. 17s. 6d. A red and white ſteer, marked with a crop and three ſlits in the right ear, and crop, half crop, and ſlit, in the left; appraiſed to 1l. 14s. Likewiſe 15 ſheep; one a horned, white wether, marked with a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and overkeel in the right; 3 white ewes, marked with a crop and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop and ſlit in the left; a black ewe, as alſo a black wether, both of the laſt mentioned marks, likewiſe 6 laſt year's lambs, and 3 of this year's, all unmarked. The whole of the ſheep appraiſed to 5l. 17s. 6d.

GEORGE DABNEY.

TAKEN up, in *Stafford*, a bright bay gelding, with a black ſwitch mane and tail, and ſhod all round. He is four feet and an half high, trots and gallops, which he performs heavily. On his right ſide are three ſaddle ſpots, and on his back a bruiſe; he has no perceivable brand, and appears to be 8 or 9 years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s. THOMAS SUDDEN.

CABIN POINT, SURRY county.

THIS is to inform the public that the ſubſcriber's FULLING MILL is in order to full cloth, which ſhall be done in the beſt manner. Thoſe gentlemen who may favour me with their work may depend upon my beſt endeavours to ſatisfy them. I alſo have WEAVERS that weave thread and cotton, any pattern, in the neateſt manner; and I am in want of three or four more weavers, that could come well recommended, who will meet with proper encouragement. Thoſe perſons who apply to me for CLOTH or WEAVING muſt be punctual in payment, as I ſhall keep the cloth till paid. I am the public's obedient, humble ſervant,

WILLIAM SIMMONS.

STRAYED or ſtolen, about a week ſince, from *Williamſburg*, a bay horſe, with ſome white on his forehead, has no perceivable brand, and appears to be about 8 or 9 years old; he paces ſlow, trots and gallops well, is in tolerable good order, and remarkably ſlim; the hair on his withers is worn off about two inches ſquare. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to Mr. *Robert Jackſon*, in *Williamſburg*, Mr. *Dionet Lafter*, at *James Town*, captain *Charles Judkins*, in *Surry*, or to the printer hereof, ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward. 1* BENJAMIN HARRISS.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, in *James City* county, a white horſe, about 14 hands high, 10 years old, with a ſwitch tail and hanging mane, and paces; he has ſome marks of the chair harneſs on his breaſt. His brand, if any, is not remembered. I ſuſpect he will make for *Caroline*, as he was raiſed in that county. Whoever will bring the ſaid horſe to me, or give ſuch intelligence as I may get him again, ſhall receive TEN SHILLINGS reward.

t f JOEL CHILDERS.

RICHMOND, *Auguſt* 6, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this colony immediately. Mr. *John Barret* will collect what debts are due me on my own account, as well as what are due on our joint accounts. He will alſo pay what debts we owe. THOMAS REID.

STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, in *June* laſt, a ſmall grey horſe, with a ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock (as well as I recollect) ·.· is very well made, about 9 years old, has a ſmall dent in his right hip, which is not plain when ſtanding, but very apparent when pacing, which is very ſlow. Twenty ſhillings will be given to any perſon that will either deliver him to Mr. *James Geddy*, in *Williamſburg*, or to me, in *Peterſburg*.

3 WILLIAM HILL.

BY order of the convention, held at *Richmond July* 29, 1775, will be ſold, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, at *Bollingbrook* warehouſe, on *Wedneſday* the 30th inſtant (*Auguſt*) by the inſpectors, all tranſfer, and other tobacco, which may have been lying one year in the ſaid warehouſe.

POETS CORNER.

WINTER.

A FAVOURITE SONG.

WHEN the trees are all bear, not a leaf to be seen,
And the meadows their beauties have loſt,
When all nature's diſrob'd of her mantle of green,
And the ſtreams are faſt bound with the froſt.

While the peaſant, inactive, ſtands ſhiv'ring with cold,
As bleak the winds northerly blow,
And the innocent flocks run for eaſe to the fold,
With their fleeces beſprinkled with ſnow.

In the yard, where the cattle are fodder'd with ſtraw,
And they ſend forth their breath like a ſtream;
And the neat looking dairy maid ſees ſhe muſt thaw
Flakes of ice that ſhe finds in the cream.

When the lads and the laſſes, for company join'd,
In a croud round the embers are met,
Talk of fairies and witches that ride on the wind,
And ghoſts, till they're all in a ſweat.

Heaven grant, in this ſeaſon, it may be my lot,
With a nymph whom I love and admire;
While the icicles hang from the eve of my cot,
I may thither in ſafety retire.

Where, in neatneſs and quiet, and free from ſurprize,
We may live, and no hardſhips endure,
Nor feel any turbulent paſſions ariſe
But ſuch as each other can cure.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Monday *the 11th of* September,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, on *Butterwood* creek, *Dinwiddie* county, containing upwards of 1500 acres. There are three plantations on the ſaid land, and arable ground ſufficient to work 25 or more hands, which is now in good order for cropping. On one of the plantations there is a very commodious dwellinghouſe, and all other convenient outhouſes, well ſuited for the reſidence of any gentlemen, with good apple and peach orchards. It will be ſold altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. One third of the money to be paid on the day of ſale, one third in *September*, 1776, and the other third in *September*, 1777. The ſaid land is the property of Mr. *William Glaſcock*, and will be ſold by his attorney. 2° JAMES OLD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 17, 1775.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public that ſhe intends to open a DANCING SCHOOL, on *Friday* the 25th inſtant, for young ladies; ſhe therefore hopes the gentlemen and ladies will be kind enough to favour her with their daughters. She flatters herſelf ſhe ſhall be able to give entire ſatisfaction, as no care or pains on her part will be wanting. Her days for teaching (every week) are *Friday* and *Saturday*. The price, TWENTY SHILLINGS entrance, and FOUR POUNDS a year. The ſchool will be kept at Mr. *Blewet Paſteur*'s. SARAH HALLAM.

HANOVER town, *Auguſt* 10, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony for a few months, and have appointed Mr. *Richard Anderſon*, junior, my attorney during my abſence. All perſons with whom I am concerned, either as debtor or creditor, will very much oblige me by ſettling their accounts with me as ſoon as poſſible. 2 THOMAS SIMPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, appears to be about 10 years old, ſome ſaddle ſpots, has a ſmall white ſpot behind each ear, and a remarkable long bunch of hair growing under her belly, branded on the near buttock K, and trots. Poſted, and appraiſed to 15l. JOHN ALMAND.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a black mare, 2 years old, 4 feet 1 inch high, the near hind foot white, docked and branded on the near buttock, but cannot tell what. Appraiſed to 1l. 15s.
THOMAS BLANKS.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if ſecured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been ſeen going towards *North Carolina*.
JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.
THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.
ROBERT BROOKE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *James City*, a ſhort, thick ſtrong limb'd, *Virginia* born mulatto fellow; he is about 21 years of age, and by name GEORGE, and has a baſhful countenance. He had on, when he went away, a new feather cap, and an old cotton coat, dyed of a purple colour; the reſt of his clothes I do not remember. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS, beſides what the law allows. tf JOSEPH CRAWLEY.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt* Tueſday *in* November *next, altogether, or in parcels, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in the lower end of *Pittſylvania*, on *Banniſter* and *Stinking* rivers, containing 832 acres, chiefly conſiſting of fine low grounds and rich level high land. There is on it a new plantation, capable of working ſix hands to advantage, and a peach and apple orchard. Mr. *Joſeph Roberts*, who reſides near the premiſes, will ſhew the land to any perſon deſirous of purchaſing. Extenſive credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved ſecurity
8 NATHANIEL POPE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* laſt, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 26 years of age, with a down, ſly look, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders; his back is much ſcarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and paſs for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow ſhirt, *Virginia* cloth ſhort breeches, and an old hearſkin jacket. When he looks at a perſon his face appears ſomewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that ſhall ſecure the ſaid runaway, and give me intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reaſonable charges paid, by 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

MANCHESTER, *July* 28, 1775.

A STOCKING WEAVER will meet with ENCOURAGEMENT BY APPLYING TO
ALEXANDER AND PETERFIELD TRENT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Charles City*, the 20th of *July*, a negro fellow, named BOB, about 22 years of age, with a remarkable ſcar on his upper lip; he has an innocent look, is ſlow of ſpeech, and very artful. A few months ago he attempted to paſs to *South Carolina* by getting a forged paſs. I will give TWENTY SHILLINGS reward to any perſon that will ſecure him in any gaol, ſo that I get him, beſides what the law allows. He is ſuppoſed to be with a negro woman belonging to the eſtate of *James Bacbu_ſt*, deceaſed, named *Hannah*, who is now run away alſo.
ARCHELAUS MITCHELL.

TAKEN up, in *Louquier*, a red and white ſteer, about 2 years old, and marked with a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 4s. SAMUEL THORNBERRY.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, oznabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. 5 JOHN COX, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Deep* creek, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſhip on her noſe, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock †, with a ſtroke under it. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.
JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded with A on his near ſhoulder, and W on his near buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 5s.
RICHARD EGGLESTON.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Robertſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.
ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.
RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.
WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward. FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell
THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF
HUNTINGTON,
near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſufficient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter*'s mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value. ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Frederickſburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows. JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Taylor*, is gone off with them.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Taylor*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. WILLIAM DAVIS.

RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue cutſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.
STEPHEN MITCHELL.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.
tf CARTER BRAXTON.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5°

For SALE, in CHESTERFIELD *county*,

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Frederickſburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.
tf ANTHONY WINSTON.